

Ruddy Duck.—*Erismatura jamaicensis*.
 Red-breasted Merganser.—*Meryanser serrator*.
 Loon.—*Gavia immer*.

SENECAHOO POINT (The Sand Spit), 10:00 TO 12:00 A. M.

Western Bluebird.—*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*.
 Nuttall Sparrow.—*Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*.
 Northwest Flicker.—*Colaptes cafer saturator*.
 Sandwich Sparrow.—*Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*.
 Ring-billed Gull.—*Larus delawarensis*.

BLAINE BEACH, 12 M.

California Gull.—*Larus californicus*.
 Northwest Coast Heron.—*Ardea herodias jamaibii*.

BLAINE-LINDEN ROAD, 1:30 TO 4:00 P. M.

Steller Jay.—*Cyanocitta stelleri*.
 Oregon Ruffed Grouse.—*Bonasa umbellus sabinii*.
 Oregon Chickadee.—*Parus atricapillus occidentalis*.
 Pine Siskin.—*Spinus pinus*.
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—*Regulus calendula*.
 California Pygmy Owl.—*Glaucidium gnoma californicum*.
 Gairdner Woodpecker.—*Dryobates pubescens gairdneri*.

A SUMMER PORCH LIST, AT HINSDALE, ILL.

BY ESTHER CRAIGMILE.

It was almost discouraging to look forward to a summer without bird tramps, but that was the outlook from the end of June to the middle of August, 1904. But there is something to be seen and heard, even from one's own door, if eyes and ears have been trained. The location was a few miles west of Chicago, half a mile distant from Flag creek. To the east, west and north, rolled the fertile prairies, while a wood of small trees stretched to the south, bordering the creek until it reached the Des Plaines river, four miles distant.

A dense thicket, several rods in length, grew along the roadside, furnishing food and shelter for not a few birds. Song Sparrows, Chippies, Catbirds, Thrashers, Chewinks, Cowbirds, and Indigo Buntings were always in evidence there. Numbers of water birds were to be seen mornings and evenings, going to and from their feeding grounds.

Previous to this year the fields have been alive with hundreds of Dickcissels. No nests were found this summer,

and their notes were only heard twice on two successive days late in June. "What has become of Dick?" was a common question among bird friends.

The Yellow Warbler has always been abundant until this year. Not one was seen or heard, so the Song Sparrows were alone responsible for the young Cowbirds. It was not an uncommon sight to see a huge young Cowbird pursuing a Song Sparrow along the wire fence, refusing to be hushed until it had been gorged with food.

It seemed a little strange to miss both these birds this summer. Heretofore their presence has been more marked than any other variety on this list.

The most unique experience of the summer was a morning serenade. All the Bartramian Sandpipers of the creek bottom must have been present. It was barely three o'clock, and their weird, wind-like whistles sounded like music from another planet.

The Nighthawks did not appear until the middle of August, and then in migration for the most part. One bright midday a flock of one hundred were seen flying south at considerable height. Near this same spot two years ago, late in August, I counted six hundred Nighthawks in a space of fifteen minutes. It was about six o'clock in the evening, and the air was just alive with them. The area in which I counted was not more than a quarter of a mile in width, and it was impossible to estimate the actual size of the wave. It was a continuous passage—there was no looking back on their part—and standing in an open tract in the woods, I was able to count those in my range with some degree of accuracy.

Here is the summer list in the order in which they were seen or heard:

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| 1. Bartramian Sandpiper. | 11. Crow. |
| 2. Indigo Bunting. | 12. Blue Jay. |
| 3. Dickcissel. | 13. Barn Swallow. |
| 4. Song Sparrow. | 14. Chimney Swift. |
| 5. Vesper Sparrow. | 15. Kingbird. |
| 6. Grasshopper Sparrow. | 16. Bob-white. |
| 7. Goldfinch. | 17. Flicker. |
| 8. Wood Pewee. | 18. Catbird. |
| 9. American Bittern. | 19. Brown Thrasher. |
| 10. Red-winged Blackbird. | 20. Red-headed Woodpecker. |

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| 21. Cowbird. | 36. Screech Owl. |
| 22. Bobolink. | 37. Great Blue Heron. |
| 23. Mourning Dove. | 38. Black-crowned Night Heron. |
| 24. Meadowlark. | 39. Migrant Shrike. |
| 25. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. | 40. Hairy Woodpecker. |
| 26. Robin. | 41. Downy Woodpecker. |
| 27. Bluebird. | 42. Chickadee. |
| 28. Field Sparrow. | 43. Bronzed Grackle. |
| 29. Marsh Hawk. | 44. Chewink: Towhee. |
| 30. Prairie Horned Lark. | 45. Scarlet Tanager. |
| 31. Purple Martin. | 46. American Sparrow Hawk. |
| 32. Baltimore Oriole. | 47. Pigeon Hawk. |
| 33. Red-eyed Vireo. | 48. Nighthawk. |
| 34. Rough-winged Swallow. | 49. Semipalmated Plover. |
| 35. Northern Yellow-throat. | |

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON A CAPTIVE RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo borealis*).

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

On August 15th of this year a Red-tailed Hawk was brought to me, that had been shot in the wing while pouncing down on a chicken in a barn-yard. Just a few days before that another had been shot at at the same place, while with a chicken in his talons he was trying to get to an orchard. On August 31st I saw one pursuing a Red Squirrel. This goes to confirm my statement made elsewhere (Wilson Bulletin, December, 1902, p. 138) that the Red-tailed Hawk feeds principally on birds and squirrels. The wounded Hawk brought me is not an adult and I concluded to experiment with my captive to find out just what he would eat. After refusing food for three days he began to eat. So far he has eaten beef, raw, boiled and roasted; also raw and boiled pork, kidney and liver. He would not touch cured meats; nor will he eat veal, except forced by hunger. A Barn Owl, which I had in captivity for a week in 1898, would also refuse veal. He always liked squirrel, whenever offered him. On September 1st I gave him two Yellow-legs and two Field Sparrows, and although he had just been fed with some raw beef, immediately devoured them with great greed; in fact, he would always jump down from his perch and with great ferocity go for birds